#### Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—S-Wang.
CASINO—S:15-The Grand Duchess.
EDEN MUSEEL-Wax Tableaus.
EL DORADO (New Jersey)—8:30-King Solomon
GARDEN THEATRE—S:30-A Parisian Remance. KOSTER & BIAL'S 8 Carmen MADISON SQUARE GARDEN AMPHITHEATRE-8:15 odore Thomas's Concert. MANHATTAN BEACH-S-Fireworks.
PALMER'S THEATRE-S:15-The Tar and the Tartar. POLO GROUNDS 4 Baseball. TERRACE GARDEN S Benefit.

Inder to Advertigemeuts.

Page. Col.	Page. Col
musements 9 6	Instruction 8 1-
Announcements10 6	Law Schools S 1
anction seles of Real	Lectures & Meetings 9
Estate 9 1	Thomas Notices
Control of the Contro	Tast and Lound 8 4
insiness Chances 4 2-8	Matriages & Deaths. 7
distress Charces 4 2-0	Miscelianeous 4
	New Publications 8
	New Publications 8 8-4
	Ocean Steamers 8
	Proposats
emestic Situations	Real Estate 9 5-6
xeuratous 9 5-6	Special Notices 7 8
mancial 5 6-6	Steamboats 8
mancial Meetings 5 6	Summer Resorts 9 2-9
or Sale 4 2	Teachers 8
tain Wanted 4 9	The Turf
lorses & Carriages, 4 L	Work Wanted 4 8-5

Business Motices. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS at ewher's risk.
a office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York.
all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-

Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-Work.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Advertisements for publication in The Tribune and
advertisement for the daily paper will be retived at the fellowing branch effices in New-York:
Main branch office, 1,288 Broadway, corner Sist-st.
1876 West 23d-st., corner Sist-st.
180 West 23d-st., near 6th-ave.
180 East 125th-st., near 6th-at.
1708 1st-ave., near 6th-st.
1708 1st-ave., near 6th-st.
1708 1st-ave., near 89th-st.
180 Liberty-st.
180 OTHER CITIES.

Brooklyn Advertising Agency, 397 Fulton-st., op. City Washington-No. 1.322 F-st.

### New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1891.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign-Lord Salisbury reviewed the work of Parliament at this session, and the relations of the Powers, at the Lord Mayor's banquet. -Sir Richard Cartwright's reciprocity resolution was voted down in the Dominion House by 88 to 114. === About 140 persons are dying daily in Mecca from cholera. ==== Floods have done much damage in India. === Fourteen persons were drowned in the Ruhr, at Essen. ---- The victims of the St. Mande railway disaster were

Domestic.-At the meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee in Washington Senator Quay resigned as chalrman of that committee, and Colonel Dudley as treasurer. The Naval Reserve practised at target firing off Montauk Point, with great credit to the members. = Incessant rains have made life in the State Camp this week extremely disagreeable. Mrs. Mark Hopkins Searles was buried at Methuen, Mass. - At Omaha Justice Brewer denied the application for a supersedeas in the Rock Island-Union Pacific bridge case.

City and Suburban .- There was little comment regarding the resignation of Collector Erhardt, === Mme. Modjeska told an interesting story about Poland. = Members of the Republican State Committee, which will meet today, began to arrive last night. - Charges of hanging up seamen by the wrists, so that only their toes touched the deck, were made against the captain of a ship. === Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed returned from Europe. === Winners at Morris Park: Sleipner, Walcott, Riot, the Requefort and St. Paneras. The Brooklyn baseball team defeated the Philadeiphia nine by a score of 5 to 4. === Stocks declined without bad news, but simply from an absence of buying power. The principal selling was by disappointed and wearied holders, except in the customary favorites of speculation. The closing was in the midst of a modest rally.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, with a shower; slight thermal changes. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 74 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 69 7-8.

them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three Tribune during their absence for \$1.65 per months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

The resignation of Collector Erhardt, while causing some surprise, was not altogether unexpected. That he was not in thorough sympathy with the Administration has long been be only a matter of time. The question of his duce good feeling in this country. successor has been settled in favor of Senator Fassett, whose appointment cannot fail to please all elements of the party.

Festive shipmasters who freelhaul able seaever, seems to have a zealous disciple in Captain posals of the Postmaster-General calls for Joseph A. Thomson, of the clipper ship J. F. steamers of 5,000 tons to run from New-York Chapman. This humane officer is accused of to Buenos Ayres, touching at Montevideo on tricing two men up to the spanker-boom, by the outward course, and arriving in eighteen the wrists, with their toes just trailing, so that days. These steamers are to sail once in three every furch wrenched them bodily from the deck. This sort of ancient sea-torture is vicious In returning from Buenos Ayres and Montedeserve all the punishment the law allows. It Rio at the contractors' option. The voyage or made in this country for thousands in prois consoling to know that the captain, if found from Rio is to be made in sixteen days. Bids guilty, may be imprisoned and heavily fined.

Lord Salisbury, in his talk at the Lord Mayor's banquet concerning the quietude in Ireland, claims credit for results his Government could never have accomplished single-handed. These will be vessels superior in every respect The American worker consumes on the average It is true that Parliamentary obstruction has to any steamships now under the American ceased, and that Mr. Balfour's tactics have flag. checked resistance to British decrees. But all this is due primarily to disasters and dissensions inside the Home Rule party, with which English Conservatives had nothing to do. The Land Act has still to demonstrate its efficacy as a permanent palliative of Irish woes. time, the people's passiveness is undoubtedly due to the abiding confidence in ultimate fair play inspired by Mr. Gladstone's championship charges and serious delay. The mail service, of their supplies from America. The benefit of Home Rule.

necessity" and the discussion at Washington proceed only on a basis that includes manu- with the merchant fleets of maritime Europe. entire labor of another American worker every The call for a general repeal of The energetic manager of the New-York and year to provide things needed for him and his

allies, the rumsellers, unless Mr. Croker can make good the promises to amend the Excise laws in their interest. The present drawbacks to a flourishing liquor trade, it appears, are Superintendent not only exacts a genuine real estate bond, but his Tammany associates fear to oppose him, and official blackmailers are as rapacious as ever. Who can wonder that the worm has turned? Governor Hill and his associates, it is clear, can do no less for the saloonkeepers than they have done for their masters, the brewers. If they refuse, it will be a signal to the ginshops to object to being "worked" any longer. The effort to avert this calamity will possess some interesting features.

IS ENGLAND DOING HER PARTY

If there has been any sealing in Behring Sea since the arrival there of the United States naval and revenue vessels, it must have been most slyly done. Returning sealers report facts and circumstances that show remarkable activity on the part of the American vessels. They seem to be performing the whole work arising under the terms of the modus vivendi, while their British coadjutors hang around and watch the sport. The Rush and the Thetis have been the naval ships most heard from. The Thetis has arrested nineteen vessels, serving them with the President's proclamation, and allowing them to go on their ways with the warning that if seen again in Behring Sea they will be seized. The Rush, so far as reported, has intercepted ten sealers, and has made two seizures. One of them was an American vessel, the other the Victorian schooner Marvin. Both had disregarded their first warning. The vessels already heard from as having been informed of the prohibition constitute two-thirds of the sealing fleet, and as our facts come from the six that have already made their way back to Victoria, it is fair to presume that the whole fleet has been reached and warned. This is creditable work. Of course, as the party interested in the enforcement of the modus, it is natural that England should let her activity wait upon ours, and it is not at all surprising or significant that her ships have held back while ours did the necessary service. But the return of the Marvin to Victoria has brought out facts that seem to show an unfortunate laxity in the arrangements Lord Salisbury has made for precautions. It is provided in the modus that the authori-

ties of either nation may make seizures, but in case the prize is of one nationality and the captor of another, the prize must be delivered for trial to the nearest court of its own nationality. There it is to be tried. The Marvin was seized by the Rush and delivered to Her Majesty's ship Nymph, by whom she was directed to report for trial to the custom house authorities at Victoria. Arriving there, the Collector of Customs informed her owners that he had no function to perform with regard to her, and the British Admiral commanding considered himself equally without responsibility. The Marvin is therefore under no restraint. It does not seem to have occurred to the law officers of the colony to recall their duty in the matter, and so far as now appears the Marvin's offence is to go without judicial inquiry or punishment. This is altogether wrong. It is a distinct

violation of the compact signed by the Acting Secretary of State and the British Minister, and unless it is corrected, it must lead to an unpleasant complication. The regulation for a closed season was a condition precedent to arbitration, and it is highly important that all its provisions should be carried out in good faith. There have been several indications that Great Britain's officials who are connected with the proceeding are not operating in that spirit of regard for the compact which we are excitled to expect. It was highly unnecessary, if not positively improper, for Sir George Baden-Powell, the British Commissioner, to ideclare at Ottawa that the McKinley bill was designed by the Americans to force Canada into annexation. In making such a statement he did not speak the truth, and whatever right he may have to his opinion, he had no business to use his position as a Commissioner in the interest of peace to promote discord and distrust. Still more offensive was the declaration of his colleague, Persons going out of town for the summer can Dr. Dawson, at Victoria, that the provision in have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to the modus permitting the killing of 7,500 seal on the American Islands looked to him like a months. Travellers in Europe can receive The trick to render a general slanghter easy. This remark was made on the day before Dr. Dawson month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three sailed. Had it occurred earlier our Government would have been bound to demand his recall. The idea that an officer, appointed to carry out a friendly agreement between nations, should consider himself entitled to criticise a provision that his superiors had approved and to express his opinion that it had not been proposed in good faith is intolerable. It is to be said, upon known, and the severance of relations between the whole, that Great Britain's method of carhim and the Treasury Department was felt to rying out the modus is not calculated to pro-

A LINE TO THE PLATE. One of the first and most important results of the passage of the Ocean Mail Service Act men and flog apprentices are almost out of will be the establishment of an American line date. The renowned "Bully" Waterman, how- with the River Plate ports. One of the proweeks and to make seventeen voyages a year. enough to be superseded, and its perpetrators video they are allowed to stop at Santos and for this service, we are informed by Mr. Hughes, will be made by the New-York and Cuba Mail Line. If the bids are accepted, three ships, exceeding 5,000 tons each, and capable of making 16 knots, will be built for the service.

monopolized the trade of the Plate countries vessels, or else to have them transshipped at

duties, however, compelled the opposition of many who favor Reciprocity, considered apart. The incident, therefore, means little to this country either way.

The incident, therefore, means little to this accountry either way.

Here's a state of things. Tammany leaders are threatened with a description of the Mexican service. For the Hayana trade are threatened with a description of the Mexican service. For the Hayana trade are threatened with a description of the Mexican service. For the Hayana trade are threatened with a description of their ancient. are threatened with a desertion of their ancient the Mexican service. For the Havana trade one new steamer will be builf, and the South Coast steamers are already available for the service required. So far as this line is concerned the effect of the passage of the Ocean simply disheartening. The Democratic Excise | Mail Act will be to bring four new steamers into service three of them 16-knot ships. If its energy and enterprise are rivalled by other American lines, the act will have an important bearing upon the development of American trade with the Southern countries. The Postmaster-General will be justified in accommodating himself to the requirements of the existing lines and of any new corporations which may be formed.

Extreme fussiness in minor details will defeat the main object of the measure, which is the improvement of the commercial marine. The bill offers premiums, too small by a third, for the construction and operation of vessels capable of making 12, 14, 16 and 20 knots at sea under six-hour trials. So long as vessels of these classes are provided, it is of minor importance whether all the details of the proposals are complied with. Whenever an American line presents a reasonable case for modifying the requirements in non-essential points concessions may properly be made. The proposals are tentative, and there should be a large degree of official elasticity in the conditions imposed upon contractors. What the Nation wants is a commercial marine worthy of its maritime traditions, its industrial enterprise and its new and popular navy.

PROGRESS OF RECIPROCITY.

Rumors respecting the negotiation of a Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Santo Domingo are confirmed by "The World." The agreement, it states, was signed in Washington on June 4, has received the approval of President Henreaux, and Is to go into effect on September 1. The treaty follows the general lines of the agreement with Brazil, and in return for the free market for sugar, coffee and hides provides a free schedule for certain food products, agricultural implements, railway material and other articles, and a reduction of 25 per cent on canned meats and vegetables and cotton and iron manufactures.

American trade with Santo Domingo, while less important than commerce with Hayti, the richer and more productive portion of the island, is steadily increasing. The imports received in the United States from the republic amounted last year to \$1,951,013, and the exports sent in exchange to 8926,651. The margin, while much smaller in proportion than that disclosed by the statistics of Brazil trade, is sufficiently large to justify an equitable readjustment of exchanges on the basis of reciprocal trade. Santo Domingo is the first of the West Indian Islands after Cuba and Puerto Rico to comply with the requirements of the Reciprocity amendment. Its example may have an important effect in determining the policy of the British Islands, which have been capriciously toying with the loud and flashy advances of Canada. The United States is the best market for the tropical produce of the West Indies. It will be converted under equitable conditions of Reciprocity into their natural base of supplies.

#### HELP FOR AMERICAN LABOR.

The Manchester Board of Trade complains that British trade is decreasing. The Bradford woollen manufacturers attribute a great loss of business to the new American tariff, and so do the Sheffield manufacturers of cutlery. The manufacture of cotton ties is said to have been virtually extinguished, and the Welsh tinplate makers are at war with their hands, each side declaring that the industry in that country will be prostrated unless its demands are granted. German woollen manufacturers, Austrian button-makers, French producers of silk goods and silk plush, are complaining that the American duties have closed a multitude of works.

The American thinks first of the enormous expansion of industry in this country which these changes involve. Not one of the foreign products can be shut out by the new duties, unless the demand here is supplanted by corresponding products here, and if it is so supplied, the American workers must have more work to do by many millions' worth every year. Thus it is simply impossible that the foreign industry should be suppressed or prestrated by the tariff, unless the object of that tariff, the development and expansion of an American industry, is actually attained. When it is attained thousands of Americans have work who were previously seeking work in vain, or else thousands of immigrants from other countries are employed here in establishing a new industry who were formerly employed abroad in working for American customers. In either case the American sees that he gains. If the additional work is done by Americans who previously lived in this country it gives employment and wages to thousands who have been idle, and therefore a burden on the earnings of others. The number of the unemployed is reduced. As these were constantly seeking employment, and in order to get it were constantly offering to work for less than the wages commonly paid, this reduction in the number of unemployed directly helps the wages of all workers, removing or diminishing the most powerful of all the forces that tend to depress the remuneration for work. In this way every additional hand employed in doing work which had been done abroad helps to elevate the earnings and the condition of all the laboring people here, and it is no small gain for the entire army of laborers that employment has been found ducing things which were formerly imported.

But, it is said, the foreign producer was also to some extent a consumer of American products, and when he is deprived of power to buy the market for American products is to that extent cut off. This is a strange mistake. more than twice as much when well employed as the foreign worker, all products considered. This result will be highly advantageous to II unemployed he consumes perhaps half as American commerce. European nations have much as other workers here. The mere difference in the consumption of 10,000 employed owing to the lack of direct steam communica- or unemployed workers is therefore as much as tion with New-York. American exporters have the entire consumption of the same number of been compelled to ship their goods by sailing workers abroad, even if the whole of that consumption were supplied from this country, but Hamburg or Rio with increased transportation while abroad the workers get only a small part moreover, has been very bad, requiring any- is equally clear when thousands are brought where from thirty to forty days. With direct hither to establish a new industry. Before they Defeat of Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff steam service by 16-knot ships mails will go had been at work abroad drawing only a fracamendment in the Canadian House of Commons down in eighteen days, and there will be a tion, perhaps a tenth, of their supplies from the ground that the donor had not retained anything was foreseen, and the emphatic adverse vote rapid development of trade. When our staff the United States. Earning \$1 per day or shows that it won no friends after its introduc- correspondent was in Montevideo last year he less they were spending only 10 cents per day tion. The amendment coupled demands for asked one of the leading American merchants for American products. But when they come the reduction of "all duties on articles of prime what effect the establishment of a direct line here and earn 82 per day they spend substanwould have upon his business. The reply was, tially the whole of it for the products of other of reciprocity in manufactured as well as natu- "It will double my sales the first year." It American labor. Every one of the thousands the possible disposition made by the late Mrs. Hopkinsral products. A rejection of the second propo- will be a great gain for National prestige to who have been brought hither in consequence sition alone would have immediately ended all have the American flag seen in the waters of of the new tariff and of the far greater number prospect of a treaty, since this Government will Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, now crowded who have yet to come will hire nearly the

week ago the young men of Tenville, Ga., were basking in the smiles of the young ladies of Tenville, Ga.; to-day they are described as "sitting ville, Ga.; to-day they are described as "sitting not a secluded one.

Boston means to have a scattle of rhe-dark law the great Unitarian leader, before long, but as yet has not decided where to creet it. "The Herald," of that city, wants the memorial placed in a busy place, and not a secluded one. around under the trees," looking gloomy, while other young men from other towns are basking in the smiles. The young men of Tenville should be ashamed of themselves. The whole State of Georgia should blush for them. It appears from a dispatch, which the Georgia

way, that three or four days ago a Tenville young

man bearing the suspicious name of Alexander H. Smart boasted publicly that he could call on any young lady in town and receive a cordial welcome They would all be glad to see him, he explained, and spent most of their time waiting for him to come. Mr. Smart thought he was doing something highly humorous, but the fact was, as he has since learned, he was making the mistake of his life. That very afternoon he called on a young lady and asked her to go to a picnic with She replied that she had a previous engagement. Mr. Smart retired somewhat crestfallen. But what were his feelings the next day when he saw the young lady appear at the pienic with a fourteen-year-old boy. "This," exclaimed Alexander H. Smart, "this is indeed too much! That evening he called a meeting of the Tenville young men. Every one was present. Mr. Smart explained how they had all been insulted through him. He made a vigorous speech, something after the manner of Patrick Henry, and a resolution was finally passed to boycott the young ladies. This was Saturday night. Sunday the young ladies went to church alone, or with their little brothers. The young men were haughty and carried their heads high. It was their last proud moment. Monday the young ladies met and resolved to boycott the young men. Worse than this, they decided to acquaint the young men of the neighboring towns with the situation in Tenville and inform them that tractable and well-behaved young men could find a most amiable and interesting lot of young ladies at Tenville The neighboring young men snapped at the bait and began visiting Tenville in large numbers. The hearts of the Tenville young men sank within them. They stood aghast. The hair of several of them began to turn white. They tried to intimidate the non-union young men, but they would not be intimidated. They tried to persuade them to come into the Tenville Amalgamated Society of Marriageable Young Men, but they would not be persuaded. In twenty-four hours the walking delegate of the union offered to withdraw their boycott if the young ladies would do the same. The Most Worshipful President of the Tenville Independent Order of Federated Young Ladies promptly replied that they should do nothing of the kind, as they were more than satisfied with the situation just as it stood. Then the young men, as we said before, retired and began "sitting around under the trees," wishing that they had

The Tenville young men have got themselves into a most awkward and painful position. There is but one thing that they can do-surrender un conditionally. Let them send word to the girls that their part of the boycott is off, and that they are simply awaiting the pleasure of the fair creatures in whose hands lie their future destiny. This may be humiliating, but it is their

only hope.

The frost and hailstorms of this remarkable July have not visited this part of the country, but the reports from Eastern and Western points indicate that no little damage has been done to standing crops of oats, wheat and corn. It was even feared that the peach crop, which has survived all the dangers of blight and drouth, might be so damaged that there would be an excuse for the usual high prices and limited supply. Fortunately, this last evil has not come upon us, and the market will probably be well supplied with the favorite fruit whose threatened dangers and narrow escapes are so faithfully chronicled in the daily press.

Mr. Cleveland is very emphatic in declaring that he is simply a private citizen; but he is sciences., They are doing something unselfish, and it also persistent in talking about the ennobling is a blessing to them. Dr. Rainsford knows just how functions of an ex-President in public life.

It seems now certain that Colonel McAlpin will succeed in his ambition to draw together a highly notable assembly at the League Convention in Syracuse on August 5. Probably as many as 500 local clubs will be represented, and not less than 2,000 delegates will appear in the convention hall. This is a body which ought to afford a good view of Republican nims and hopes in the State campaign. Its influence, exerted through 500 local clubs and as many more that can and will be formed before the campaign is well under way, should be sufficient to turn the scale against Tammany's conspiracy to capture the State Government.

Dr. Everett, in defining his politics at the Sandwich dinner, described himself as a member of Parliament, inasmuch as Mugwump begins with an M and ends with a P. We always suspected that the M-g-p was English. This settles it.

The Police Commissioners have recently punished severely violations of duty by members of the force. Charges of drunkenness and persistent absence have been disciplined by dismissal, and lesser violations of police regulations have been met by heavy fines. The safety of the citizens depends so largely upon the efficiency of the police force that these severe penalties will be generally approved. The courts have held that a policeman is in some sense always on duty, and whether in uniform or not he should so conduct himself as to retain his self-respect and do honor to the department to which he belongs. And it ought to be added that, as a whole, the police form an admirable body of men, and one of which the city may well be proud. There are a few unworthy members among them, but after all, they are only a few and an exception to the general standard of excellence.

The talk about woman's dress at Chautauqua seems to have excited more curiosity than all the serious topics on the programme. This would be unfortunate if the public were unfamiliar with the Assembly's weightier side. But its friends will not be repulsed by the undue magnifying of a small incident.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. John A. Logan tells a Washington interviewer that it seems to her that Americans now abroad evince far more intelligent patriotism and less toady ism than did their fellow-countrymen who made foreign urs a few years ago.

The four numbers of the popular " Peer Gynt" suite heard at so many concerts now a days in Europe and America, do not complete the work as written by Grieg. There are nine parts altogether, but five of them have Mr. Henschel, in London, is being urged to ask Herr Grieg to make the necessary attentions and transpositions for the coming season. It is said that the portions yet unperformed outside of the Swedish capital are as striking and beautiful as those with which madelovers have now become so familiar. not yet been arranged by the composer for concert use

Colonel Olcott has recently declined to accept more than half of a proposed gift of 60,000 francs to the Theosophical Society from a member of that body, on the ground that has done had not rectained any string to protect himself against the accidents of life. This reminds "The Pall Mall Gazette" that three months ago, in Australia, Colonel Oleott returned to the family of a deceased person 4,000 pounds out of a bequest of 5,000 pounds, retaining only 1,000 pounds for the colors.

There is much speculation in Great Barrington over searles of the "Kellogg Terrace" mansion built by her. especially as there have been frequent rumors that it would ultimately be devoted to the use of some art or musical organization. "The Springfield Republican" regards this suggestion as a mere guess, because peohave thought Mr. Searles would be surfeited with

Judge Henry W. Blodgett, of Chicago, has been elected Dean of the Northwestern University school in that city, in place of Dr. Henry Booth, who retires after thirty-three years' service.

The portrait of Fanny Kemble, painted by Joshun Reynolds in 1784, was purchased by Messrs. State authorities ought to have suppressed in some Agnew for Mr. Bradley Martin, of New-York, at the sale of the late Mr. Cavendish Bentlinch's collection, "The London News" says: "The picture will, however, not leave this country. Mr. Martin is leaseholder of Halmacana and its famous deer forest. He intends to hang the picture in his Scottish residence."

According to the "Liberte Roumaine," published by M. Beldiman, formerly Rumanian Minister in Servia, King Charles owes the knowledge of the late love affair of his nephew and heir, Prince Ferdinand, to Demetrius Sturdza, a former member of the Cabinet. Beldiman declares that His Majesty had no idea of he relations between the Prince and Mile. Vacaresco-until a few days before the rupture. The members of the present Ministry, he adds, had encouraged the Queen secretly in her plan to unite the young people. Professor Paun, tutor of the Prince in Rumania, and M. Schaeffer, private secretary of the Queen, are to be dismissed from service, it is said.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A remarkable freak of nature is found among the hills of Delaware County, N. Y., in a sunken lake covering about three acres of surface, which lies between two parallel ridges not far from the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad. The whole surface of the lake is covered with a thick growth of moss, whose stems extend to an unknown depth, but certainly further than the arm can reach. Each tuft of the moss is of a different color from its neighbor, so that the surface looks like that of a beautiful colored carpet. In walking over the velvety surface, the foot sinks down a few inches without encountering the water, which is at least two feet below the surface. Near the shore, in a few places, the water comes to the top. The buried pond is a wonderful natural curtosity.

pond is a wonderful natural curtosity.

"How do I know a gentleman when I see him?"
The old waiter repeated the question and then gove his explanation. "I know a gentleman by the way he acts when he is waited on. He is accustomed to it. He is quiet, never raises his voice as one kind of vulgar folks do or gets scared like the others. He wont stand any nonsense—not a bit of it, but he never makes a scene and if a waiter is impudent it is not at the table that he is called down. He may not tip you at all or he may give you. He may are sure he is a gentleman, just as sure as you are that others are not, no matter how much they may give you. "(Detroit Free Press.

Charles Dudley Worner, in the Avenut, "Harmer,"

Charles Dudley Warner, in the August "Harper," puts the case of the American girl this way: "If the American girl goes in seriously for repose, she will be able to give odds to any modern languidity or to any nuclent marble. If what is wanted in society is cold hanteur and languid superciliousness or lofty immosility, we are confident that with a little practice she can sit stiller, and look more impassive, and move with ess motion than any other created woman. We have that confidence in her ability and adaptability. It is a question whether it is worth while to do this; to acrifice the vivacity and charm native to her, and the natural impulsiveness and generous gift of herself which belong to a new race in a new land, which is walking always toward sunrise."

walking always toward sunrise."

A Disgusted Soldier.—An Irishman served in the United States Army in Texas, and belonging to the infantry was in the habit of standing with his toes polisting inward, to remedy which the sergeant continually addressed him while on parade with "Stick out your toes, Patrick." It took Patrick years to acquire the habit of sticking his toes out. Just about the time he had succeeded he was transferred to the envalry, where his habit of sticking out his toes interfered much with his usefulness as a horseman. The sergeant was continually calling to him: "Stick in those toes, Patrick," much to his disgust, and he exclaimed with some emphasis: "Divil take such a service. For five years it was nothing but "Stick out your toes, Patrick." There is no plazin' the blackguards."—(Texas Siftings.

In her last letter to "The Boston Transcript," Miss. In her last letter to "The Boston Transcript," Miss

Gilder thus disposes of a rumor about a New-York clergyman: "It is rumored that Boston has its eye on Dr. Rainsford as a successor to Phillips Brooks, is all in vain. Dr. Rainsford won't leave New-York. He is too snugly fixed here. From what I know of him I don't think that he would care for a 'fashionable church, and that of course Trinity is. St. George's, Dr. Rainsford's church here, is a fashionable one, to be sure, but that is so because fashionable people have gone into it for the sake of the work it gives them. st. George's is a free church, and its work is among the poor of East Side tenements. Rich people like to work among the poor. It is a soother to their conto manage these two elements. No, he will not go

Anaesthetic.—A dentist, whose stories are always founded on fact, tells of a negro who came to him with his wife to have one of her teeth extracted. Gas being something whose mysteries added terror to its charms, the solicitous darkey questioned: "Couldn't you gibe her suffin' a little milder'n gas, doctah? Couldn't you gibe her gasoline?"—(Pharmaccutical Era.

## ON A LAKE GEORGE STEAMER.

She is sitting on deck with her sister, (I've been furtively watching afar.) No masculine eyes could have missed her,-The steamer's particular star.

Over there by the railing,-don't look! Her breastpin's the little gold raquet, A rose in the end of her book.

The girl in the blue flannel jacket

With a big parasol, polka-dotted, she keeps off the sunshine (and men) But from under that 'brell (polka-spotted) she gives me a glance now and then.

Too bad that the age has departed For slave with umbrella and fan; How I'd spread that umbrell' (polka-dotted) And gyrate her Japanese fan! -(W. S. Rossiter.

Hotel Proprietor—You say you want a job as walter. Your face seems familiar to me. Weren't you a guest of this hotel last year? "Yes, sir. I have come around to get my money back."—(Judge.

The other day in Northamptonshire, England, a curious wedding took place. The groom was sixty-six and the bride seventy-six. The bans had been pronounced in church fifty-six years ago, but they separated and married different people.

"And so you're married, Bridget?"
"Yes, mum."
"What does your husband do?"
"An's shure mum, he is a railrowd doirector."
A railroad director: That's a very important place.
Are you quite sure it is that?"
"An' faith an' doesn't he shtand all day at the railrowd directing people to the cars?"—(Boston Courier. -

NOT A CHAMPION OF MAJORITY RULE. From The Philadelphia Times. The Russian Crar drinks to the prosperity of France, but does not mention the Republic. In this be shows that unlike Tom Reed he is not a Republican

WORSE THAN THE CAR-STOVE.

From The Boston Advertiser.

Much has been urged in the past against "the deadly car-stove," but few cases are on record where the heating apparatus of a car caused as great and as signal loss of life as resulted from the explosion of the gas reservoir used in lighting the French excursion trains.

WHEN BLESSINGS BRIGHTEN From The Baltimore American. Canada never appreciated the services of Sir John Macdonald better than now that she is compelled to get along without them.

WILL THEY FETTER OUR NAVAL DEVELOPMENT? From The Boston Journal.

The hearts of the friends of the American Navy will almost sink within them as they reflect that the House of Representatives in the Congress which assembles in December next has 140 Democratic majority. The Democratic record of obstruction to our naval development in the years from 1882 to 1889 is too well remembered to require repetition. BETTER NOT RUN ANY RISKS.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean. Democrats claim "there is a split in the Republican party in Ohio." They will do well to keep their singers out of the crack.

# AMERICAN PORK IN FRANCE.

From The Cleveland Leader.

But it is certain the decree lately sanctioned by the Chamber of Deputies will be passed very soon after the Senate reconvenes in the tail, as it failed through the intervention of other measures in the busy closing days of the session and not from any opposition manifested toward it. The only effect, therefore, is to postpone for a few months the conclusion of one of the most notable diplomatic achievements of the decade. It will come still soon enough to materially improve the market for American logs next winter. From The Cleveland Leader.

# EX-SPEAKER REED RETURNS

CHAT ABOUT WHAT HE SAW IN EUROPE.

AMERICAN POLITICS WERE BANISHED FROM HIS

MIND DURING THE VACATION. Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed was one of the pas sengers who arrived yesterday from Europe on the steamship City of New-York. When Mr. Reed walked ashore he confidently expected that no one would be there to meet him. He had taken his passage only the day before he sailed, and did not know that his arrival had been expected. Mr. Reed was met, however, by several friends, one of whom had arranged with George W. Lyon, Surveyor of the Port, to have the ex-Speaker's baggage expeditiously examined. This was done in order to enable Mr. Reed to catch an early train last evening for his home in Portland. A Tribune reporter asked Mr. Reed if he had kept himself informed about American politics during his

"I don't know anything about politics in America," he answered. "In fact I have tried to forget for four months all I ever knew about them, and I think I have nearly succeeded. I have not investigated any of the social problems that are now agitating the people of Europe; I know nothing about the effect of the Mo-Kinley Act there, and I have tried to keep out of the way of newspaper men and 'notables.' I went as a tourist merely for pleasure. No, not for recuperation; for that would imply that when I went I was in bad health. I was not suffering then, and I am not nowexcept with heat." And Mr. Reed vigorously wiped the perspiration off his face.
"What sections of Europe did you visit?"

"In 1883 I made a trip through part of Europe, but I did not go through Italy. It was at that time too late in the season. I have always wanted to know something about that country. I left here March 21, and went directly to Paris and afterward to Italy. I stayed in Rome for some time and tried to see every-thing there of interest. I was particularly interested in the temples and ruins. St. Peter's I revisited time and again, and now a meeting-house will have to be pretty big to attract my attention. I afterward went to Naples and ascended Vesuvius. I made the ascent of the mountain on a cable car. The railroad runs at en angle of fifty-three degrees and the safety of the passengers in the car depends solely upon the strength of one little cable. I was mighty glad when I go

"Were any of the characteristics of the people of striking nature ?" "Rather. I was much interested in how

the people of Italy live, particularly in and around Naples. They are half-clad and go around barefooted, but what I liked to see was that they were all happy and contented, although most of them did not know where they would get their next neal. They are uneducated, and to them ig is bliss."

Was there much excitement over the lynching of the Italians in New-Orleans?"
"I was in Rome during the whole of that contre-

versy, and I did not notice a bit of excitement. Everything appeared to be quiet, both in Italy and in Sicily. The episode, however, frightened away a good many Americans. The hotels of Rome and the other cities of Europe are kept up by Americans, and it is estimated that at least \$25,000,000 is spent by them each year there. There has been a great deal of complaint because there has been such a falling of in American traffic. There was no talk of war or any thing of that kind, however. While I was in Italy I bought a good many books. Some were new and others were those I had heard about. Many of them were rare editions. I also bought some in Paris. I suppose I have about 200 altogether. But that is not large number."

After visiting Italy and Paris Mr. Reed went to London. He saw the Parliamentary bodies in the three countries he visited. He was asked if any extraordinary courtesies were extended to him as a member of Congress

"No." he replied. "I went just the same as any other American citizen goes, and looked on from the galleries. The rules governing those bodies deny to all foreigners the privileges of the floor. similar rule last Congress in the House of Representasimilar rine last Congress in the Floats of the street, and I know that rule, at least, was enforced. There were several Members of Parliament who visited Washington during that time, but they had to go into the gaileries. In the Senate, however, they were taken on the floor, but they are always doing strange things there."

Mr. Reed dined with some friends last evening and started for Portland on the midnight train.

# THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS. #15,732 68 neknowledged ..... Freetlously Research Fund.
For the Fresh Air Fund.
Check, Elmira, N. Y.
Deschetzian Church, Islip, N. Y. Bonnie Jean.
Park & Tilford...
H. McDougal...
W. H. E..... C. M. R.
O. S. Doolittle, Reading, P.
Mary E. Loekwood.
P. H. Haldwin.
J. of Salem, N. Y.
Della, of Mount Joy, Penn.
E. T. Holmes. little, Reading, Penn e Hill, N. J., Presbyterian Sunday-school. C. M. J.

"A Little Kitten of Free
M. T. B.

"Invalid"
Mrs. M. W. Tyler
Birthday jug of the Infant class of the Brick
Church Sunday-school, East Grunge, N. J.

Whatsoever Circle of King's Daughters, Bangor, Mc.

Sackett. M. J. Little Kitten of Five Years"... 6 00

810 107 18 been sent to the country for their fortnight's vacation.)

FUNERAL OF BICHARD S. NEWCOMBE. The funeral of Richard S. Newcombe, the lawyer, was

held yesterday at his home, No. 805 Madison-ave. at 10:30 a. m. The Rev. Dr. Guilbert, of Northport, Conn., formerly of the Church of the Holy Spirit, of this city, officiated. He had been a warm friend of Mr. Newcombe, and his sermon was a touching one. Mayor Grant, Controller Myers, Colonel John R. Fellows, District-Attorney Nicoll, Surrogate Ransom, Reorder Smyth, Police Justice Andrew J. White, Commissioner Thomas F. Gilroy, ex-Alderman McCafferty, ex-Judge Donohue, Eugene M. Farle, James G. Fitzpatrick, John Cammick and School Com-Miles M. O'Brien were pall-bearers. Among those who attended the funeral were ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, Samuel P. Heyman, "Ahe" Schwab, Jule Aronson, John D. Crimmins, Alderman Hart, C. W. Stein, Edward S. Strkes, Commissioner Barker, Commissioner Phelan, ex-Commissioner Ridgway, E4-ward Lauterbach, David Leventritt, Martin B. Brown, Commissioner Jacob Hess, Judge Ehrlich, T. C. E. Ecclesine, J. H. V. Arnold, Judge J. H. McCarthy, G. K. Lansing, L. G. Bloomingdale, Frederick Lewis, Joel Heyms, Alexander Brandon, Jr., G. W. Davidson, E. Walker and Colonel E. Van White. The burns was in Woodlawn.

TO ENTERTAIN LARCHMONT YACHTSMEN. Greenwich, Conn., July 29.—On August 1 the Larchmont Yacht Club will be entertained by B. H. Yard, the proprietor of the Indian Harbor Hotel, of Green-There will be a reception in the afternoon, for lowed by a banquet and a hop in the evening. During the day the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta. On this occasion the hotel and its beautiful grounds will be decorated with flags and ib-luminated by Chinese lanterns.

WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT'S HEALTH. A dispatch from Newport yesterday said that William K. Vanderbilt was ill. It added that while he was bathing at Balley's Beach he was seized with something like vertigo, and had to be assisted home in the carriage of a vertige, and had to be assisted nome in the carries in lady who happened to be passing at the time. At the Grand Central Station yesterday the officers knew nothing of Mr. Vanderbit's illness, except what they had read in the newspapers. They said they had not been informed of his not being well, and consequently did not think anything serious could be the matter with him. No word had been sent to his home in Fifthave, when a Tribune had been sent to his home in Fffth-ave. when a Tribune reporter called there late yesterday.

DON JUAN AT THE GARDEN THEATRE. Richard Mansfield again showed his attractive powers a the Garden Theatre last evening. As usual on Wednesat the Garden Theatre last evening. As usual on Wednerday evenings, since the introduction of the summer programme, he appeared in "Don Juan." Many persons stood about the theatre before the doors were opened waiting for admission. When the curcain was drawn up for the first act, the handsome room was well filled with an eager congregation of people. Throughout the play the undlence listened with the closest attention to Mr. Manspeld's excellent nreangation of the well-known character. audience listened with the closest attention to Mr. and meld's excellent presentation of the well-known character Laughter and prolonged applause at frequent intervals rewarded the actor, as usual, for his successful efforts to entertain the visitors to the theatre.

This evening Mr. Mansfield will appear in the "Parisian

Romance." As the piece has become such a favorite, it is expected that the theatre will be filled with the actor friends and admiters. To-morrow evening "Beau Brasmell" will be presented. As the piece has become such a favorite. If